

more in size and shape in abnormal than in normal individuals. In general two types of palate were noted: (1) High and narrow, associated with a dolichocephalic head; (2) low and broad, associated with a brachycephalic head. Thus the head form determines the palate form, and either of the two forms may be normal. There is no necessary connection between a low mental capacity and a high palate. The female palate is smaller than the male, except as regards height; this depends on a general tendency for small heads to have high palates. As for asymmetry, the normal individuals showed it as generally as the abnormal and sometimes to as marked a degree.

HAVELOCK ELLIS.

*Notes on the Relation of Tuberculosis to Dementia Præcox.* (*Journ. Nerv. and Ment. Dis.*, September, 1918.) Southard, E. E., and Cameron, M. M.

The statistics used for this study were obtained from the autopsy series of the Massachusetts Institution for the Insane. Of 5,040 autopsies there were 403 cases of dementia præcox, of whom 301 died of proved and 15 of doubtful tuberculosis, and 339 cases of manic-depressive psychosis, of whom 224 died of proved and 20 of doubtful tuberculosis. There were 87 cases of dementia præcox and 95 cases of manic-depressive psychosis who showed no signs of tuberculosis *post-mortem*. In this group of dementia præcox cases the tuberculosis hypothesis could not be raised as to ætiology on any anatomical grounds. It is possible that these non-tubercular cases were incorrectly diagnosed? To test this hypothesis the symptomatology of non-selected cases from the Danvers collection was examined. These cases of dementia præcox were divided into two groups: (1) Tubercular, (2) non-tubercular—proved so *post-mortem*—there being 36 of the former and 27 of the latter. The tubercular as compared with the non-tubercular cases were equally subject to dementia and to delusions of persecution, were more apt to be resistive, violent, and subject to psychomotor excitement, were more suicidal, manneristic, disorientated and confused, and slightly more subject to delusions involving personality; the non-tubercular cases were more apt to be peripherally restless, mute, refuse food, and be subject to somatic delusions. Can it be that tuberculosis supervening in dementia præcox directs the symptoms more towards catatonia and to hyperkinetic symptoms presumably of a psychogenetic or central nature, and less to peripheral forms of hyperkinesis, and may tuberculosis cause a trend of symptoms towards the manic-depressive psychosis?

F. E. STOKES.

## 6. Sociology.

*Psychiatry as an Aid to Industrial Efficiency.* (*Amer. Journ. of Insanity*, April, 1919.) Bell, Ju Don.

The psychiatrist who realises the changed conditions of the times and the urgency which labour and economic conditions are to-day assuming may sometimes ask himself where he comes in. Dr. Bell attempts to

help him in answering this question, basing his conclusions on the results of visits to large industrial plants in various parts of America, interviews with managers and men, and much detailed study of individual workmen. He believes in close relationship between employer and employee and the stabilisation of industry by practical scientific selection of human material, creating trust, confidence and co-operation. To this end it is necessary to study the individual as to his physical, nervous and mental fitness for his job, and to ascertain his special abilities and disabilities. Prophylactic measures adopted now, with the sympathetic co-operation of labour and industrial leaders, will prevent the disease of inefficiency from making further inroads upon either capital or labour, stabilising and unifying both. The present industrial research—not only scientific in aim, but practically humane and economic—is the preliminary stage of a work which, the author believes, has not previously been attempted.

The chief part of this paper deals with methods of procedure and schedules. The methods include (1) general medical, (2) neurological, (3) psychiatric, (4) psychological, and (5) social, since the scheme involves the co-ordination of all scientific aids in industrial examinations. Such a scheme could be put into operation in the employment bureau of industrial organisation, and also used to ascertain the physical, nervous and mental equipment of workers already employed.

As an example, the results of an examination of fifty-seven employees of an industrial company is presented shortly before a strike occurred. All the strikers were found to have something wrong with them from a nervous or mental standpoint, nearly all having a psychopathic history. Such an examination, it is claimed, is of value in predetermining conduct and enabling the employer to remedy conditions likely to cause trouble.

The author concludes that it is desirable, even from an economic point of view, to establish medico-psychological laboratories as the principal department of employment bureaus of every large industrial organisation, and further advocates the establishment of a central employment clearing-house with medico-psychological laboratory to act for groups of industrial organisations too small to economically conduct their own bureaus. There should be a representation of labour in all such bureaus, which would react to the benefit alike of the individual, the industrial organisation, the labour organisation and the community.

HAVELOCK ELLIS.

## 7. Mental Hospital Reports, 1918-19.

### *Report on Lebanon Hospital, 1918-19.*

The Twentieth Report, covering 1918-19, is an extraordinarily interesting one, and it gives a clear account of the good work done at this international asylum. It also points out the great amount of tact that was exhibited by Dr. Watson Smith. In fact, it is almost like a romance to find that, of all institutions, hospitals and the like that had been under the control of Europeans, it was the only one that was not seized upon by the Turks and altogether upset. On several occasions there